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CORPORATION

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

RICHARD BOWLES; SAMUEL  
CANTEY; LUTHER CAULDER;  
JERLEAN CONWAY; ROBERT COX;  
HAROLD DUREN; ROGER INGRAM;  
ANN MCGARY; ALAN ORLOMOSKI;  
INEZ ORTIZ; MARLINE RANDALL; and  
BETTY WITHROW,

Plaintiffs,

v.

SMITHKLINE BEECHAM  
CORPORATION d/b/a  
GLAXOSMITHKLINE and McKESSON  
CORPORATION,

Defendants.

Case No. CV-07-6328 JCS  
(Pending Ruling on Motion to Relate Cases)

**DEFENDANT SMITHKLINE  
BEECHAM CORPORATION d/b/a  
GLAXOSMITHKLINE'S REPLY  
MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN  
SUPPORT OF MOTION TO STAY**

**DATE:** January 18, 2008  
**TIME:** 9:30 a.m.  
**COURTROOM:** A  
**JUDGE:** Mag. Joseph C. Spero

THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO THE FOLLOWING CASES:

*Bone, et al. v. SmithKline Beecham Corporation d/b/a GlaxoSmithKline and  
McKesson Corporation*; Case No. CV-07-5886 MHP.

*Bowles, et al. v. SmithKline Beecham Corporation d/b/a GlaxoSmithKline and  
McKesson Corporation*; Case No. CV-07-6328 JCS (ruling on motion to relate pending).

*Fisher v. SmithKline Beecham Corporation d/b/a GlaxoSmithKline and McKesson  
Corporation*; Case No. CV-07-5889 MHP.

1           *Hall v. SmithKline Beecham Corporation d/b/a GlaxoSmithKline and McKesson*  
2           *Corporation*; Case No. CV-07-5887 MHP.

3           *Hefner, et al. v. SmithKline Beecham Corporation d/b/a GlaxoSmithKline and*  
4           *McKesson Corporation*; Case No. CV-07-6050 JL (ruling on motion to relate pending).

5           *Jefferson v. SmithKline Beecham Corporation d/b/a GlaxoSmithKline and*  
6           *McKesson Corporation*; Case No. CV-07-5888 MHP.

7           *Thornton v. SmithKline Beecham Corporation d/b/a GlaxoSmithKline and*  
8           *McKesson Corporation*; Case No. CV-07-5890 MHP.

9           *Upshaw v. SmithKline Beecham Corporation d/b/a GlaxoSmithKline and*  
10          *McKesson Corporation*; Case No. CV-07-5891 MHP.

## I.

**INTRODUCTION**

Plaintiffs have opposed a stay pending transfer to the Avandia® MDL, arguing that: (i) the pending Motion to Remand is best considered by this Court; and (ii) Plaintiffs will be prejudiced because a stay would “needlessly delay[]” this case. Plaintiffs’ Motion and Memorandum in Opposition to Defendant’s Motion to Stay (“Pls’ Br.”) at 2.

Plaintiffs’ grounds are meritless. Jurisdictional issues identical to those in this case are present in a number of other recently-filed cases awaiting transfer to the MDL, and will likely arise in numerous cases not yet filed. Therefore, the interests of consistency and judicial economy would best be served by allowing the MDL judge to decide these issues. Furthermore, Plaintiffs will not be prejudiced by a stay because: (i) at this very early stage of litigation, there is no ongoing activity to be affected by a stay; (ii) there is no reason to expect unreasonable delay by the MDL judge in deciding the pending Motion to Remand; and (iii) the Plaintiffs may prepare whatever discovery they believe they need and serve it in the MDL.

## II.

**JUDICIAL ECONOMY WILL BE SERVED IF THE MDL COURT ADDRESSES THE FEDERAL JURISDICTION QUESTION RAISED BY PLAINTIFFS**

The most significant factor favoring a stay is that the federal jurisdiction issues raised by Plaintiffs’ Complaint are present in several other cases awaiting transfer to the Avandia MDL, and will no doubt arise in cases to be filed in the future.

Accordingly, there is no good reason for multiple federal courts to consider the same or similar issues in this Avandia® litigation. Plaintiffs stake their position on the fact that a district court may address a jurisdictional issue pending transfer. *See* Pls’ Br., at 4 (citing *Commonwealth of Pennsylvania v. TAP Pharmaceutical Products, Inc.*, 415 F. Supp. 2d 516 (E.D. Pa. 2006)).<sup>1</sup> Yet, the mere fact that a court *may* refuse to stay an

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<sup>1</sup> In the *Commonwealth v. TAP* case cited by the Plaintiff, sometimes referred to as *TAP I*, the

1 action before ruling on a remand motion is not an argument that it *must* do so, or even  
 2 *should* do so. The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (“JPML”) has acknowledged  
 3 that it is completely appropriate for a case to be transferred to the MDL while a remand  
 4 motion is pending, and for the transferee court to decide the jurisdictional issues. *See,*  
 5 *e.g., In re K-Dur Antitrust Litigation*, Docket No. 1419, Judicial Panel on Multidistrict  
 6 Litigation, 162 F. Supp. 2d 688, 689 n.4 (2001).

7 As GSK has pointed out, in the *Vioxx* litigation, this Court and other Northern  
 8 District judges were faced with Motions to Stay in numerous cases awaiting transfer to  
 9 the *Vioxx* MDL. These included a number of cases removed on grounds identical to the  
 10 grounds for removal of this case; namely, that McKesson was fraudulently joined, and,  
 11 when its citizenship was properly disregarded, there was complete diversity of citizenship  
 12 between plaintiffs and defendants. Ruling on plaintiffs’ remand motions was deferred to  
 13 allow transfer to the MDL on the grounds of judicial economy and consistency. *See, e.g.,*  
 14 *Johnson v. Merck & Co., Inc.*, Case No. C 05-02881 MHP, Slip Op. at 2 (N.D. Cal.  
 15 October 4, 2005) (“In light of the number of cases presenting issues similar to this action  
 16 and the need for judicial consistency with respect to those cases, this court finds that the  
 17 interest of judicial economy” favored such stays.); *Johnson v. Merck & Co., Inc.* Case  
 18 No. C 07-00067 WHA, Slip Op. at 4 (N.D. Cal. March 8, 2007) (“It would be an  
 19 inefficient use of resources to unnecessarily duplicate the efforts of the transferee judge,  
 20 who will undoubtedly face most (if not all) of the same issues in dealing with the other  
 21 pending remand motions. Staying the proceedings will best serve the interests of judicial  
 22 economy.”); *Dante v. Merck & Co., Inc.*, Case No. C07-00081 JW, Slip Op. at 2 (N.D.  
 23 Cal. Feb. 27, 2007) (staying case with pending remand motion where McKesson was

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 25 case had been pending in state court for more than a year before defendants attempted to remove it, and,  
 26 in addition to rejecting the defendants’ legal arguments, the court found removal to be untimely. *See TAP*  
 27 *I*, 415 F. Supp. 2d at 526-27. In a subsequent *Commonwealth v. TAP* case, sometimes referred to as *TAP*  
 28 *II*, the Court issued a stay pending transfer to the Average Wholesale Price (“AWP”) MDL because  
 “judicial economy and consistency would be best served by awaiting the decision of the JPML.” *See*  
*Pennsylvania v. TAP Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. [“TAP II”]*. No. 2:06-cv-04514-LDD (Doc. # 29)  
 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 23, 2007) (Davis, J.).

1 named as co-defendant because “[i]n light of the number of other cases presenting issues  
 2 similar to this action and the need for judicial consistency with respect to those cases, the  
 3 Court finds that the interest of judicial economy favors staying this action pending its  
 4 transfer to the MDL Proceeding”). *See also Murphy v. Merck & Co., Inc.*, No. C 06-  
 5 04794 MHP (N.D. Cal. Sept. 22, 2006) (staying case pending transfer to MDL  
 6 proceeding where McKesson was named as a co-defendant); and *Parker v. Merck & Co.,*  
 7 *Inc.*, No. C 07-2333 SI, Slip Op. at 2 (N.D. Cal. June 26, 2007) (staying case pending  
 8 transfer to MDL and deferring ruling on remand where case removed on the basis of  
 9 fraudulent joinder).

10 Where a party moves for a stay, a court must use its judgment to “weigh  
 11 competing interests and maintain an even balance.” *Landis v. North Am. Co.*, 57 S. Ct.  
 12 163, 166 (1936) (citation omitted). When ruling on a Motion to Stay,

13 a district court should consider several factors: 1) potential  
 14 prejudice to the non-moving party if the action is stayed; 2)  
 15 hardship and inequity to the moving party if the action is not  
 16 stayed; 3) the judicial resources that would be saved by  
 avoiding duplicative litigation if the cases are in fact  
 consolidated; and 4) the potential for conflicting rulings.

17 *Nielsen v. Merck and Co.*, 2007 U.S. Dist LEXIS 21250, \*3 - \*4 (N.D. Cal. 2007), citing  
 18 *Rivers v. Walt Disney Co.*, 980 F. Supp. 1358, 1360 (C.D. Cal. 1997). “Often, deference  
 19 to the MDL court for resolution of a motion to remand provides the opportunity for the  
 20 uniformity, consistency and predictability in litigation that underlies the MDL system.”  
 21 *Id.*

22 Many courts have adopted the approach set forth in *Meyers v. Bayer AG*, 143 F.  
 23 Supp. 2d 1044, 1048-49 (E.D. Wis. 2001), requiring the court to give preliminary  
 24 scrutiny to the jurisdictional basis for removal before reaching the other relevant  
 25 considerations. Under this approach, where the case for remand is clear on the face of the  
 26 pleadings, or where the removal itself is procedurally flawed, it may be appropriate for  
 27 the removal court to resolve these issues. *Id.*

28 Conversely, where, as here, remand is not clearly mandated, in the interests of

1 consistency and judicial economy, the action should be stayed to permit the transferee  
 2 court to decide the jurisdictional issues. This is particularly true when the case presents  
 3 jurisdictional issues that will continue to arise in the MDL. *See, e.g., Sisemore v. Merck*  
 4 *& Co.*, 2006 U.S. Dist LEXIS 16753 (E.D. Cal. April 6, 2006). While the Ninth Circuit  
 5 has not explicitly adopted the *Meyers* approach, *Nielsen*, 2007 U.S. Dist LEXIS 21250 at  
 6 \*6, citing *Conroy v. Fresh Del Monte Produce, Inc.*, 325 F. Supp.2d 1049, 1053 (N.D.  
 7 Cal. 2004), GSK's bases for removal—diversity as well as federal question jurisdiction  
 8 — easily survive preliminary scrutiny, should this Court wish to include this step in its  
 9 analysis. As GSK has explained, this Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332,  
 10 because there is complete diversity of citizenship and because McKesson Corporation  
 11 was fraudulently joined as a defendant in order to destroy diversity. *See* Defendant  
 12 Smithkline Beecham Corporation dba GlaxoSmithKline's Memorandum Of Law In  
 13 Opposition To Plaintiffs' Motion To Remand ("GSK Br."), at 4-12. In addition,  
 14 Plaintiffs' Complaint explicitly alleges that GSK violated the Food Drug and Cosmetic  
 15 Act, 21 U.S.C. § 301, and its implementing regulations, and contains many other  
 16 assertions that depend on construction and application of federal statutes and regulations,  
 17 and therefore this Court has federal question jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28  
 18 U.S.C. § 1331 and the principles set forth in *Grable & Sons Metal Prods., Inc. v. Darue*  
 19 *Eng'g & Mfg.*, 545 U.S. 308 (2005). *See* GSK Br., at 12-13.

20 These jurisdictional issues will continue to arise as GSK continues to remove  
 21 some Avandia actions on similar grounds, and are properly resolved by the MDL judge in  
 22 the interests of consistency and judicial economy. Under similar circumstances, federal  
 23 district courts throughout California have deferred ruling on pending motions to remand  
 24 until after a case has been transferred to the MDL. *See* Orders of the United States  
 25 District Court for the Northern District of California cited *supra*, at 3-4. *See also, e.g.,*  
 26 *Nielsen v. Merck & Co.*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 21250, \*4-5 (N.D. Cal. March 15, 2007);  
 27 *Sisemore v. Merck & Co.*, 2006 U.S. Dist LEXIS 16753 (E.D. Cal. April 6, 2006);  
 28 *McCrerey v. Merck & Co.*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 36803, \*8 (S.D. Cal. March 2005).

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### III.

#### **PLAINTIFFS WILL NOT BE PREJUDICED BY A STAY**

Plaintiffs allege that “[t]he MDL proceedings would be of limited value for these Plaintiffs [*sic*] and Plaintiffs will suffer substantial hardship if required to incur the certain delay.” Pls’ Br., at 7. Plaintiffs attribute this “limited value” to the assertion that “[t]he specific discovery this case requires is unique to the factual circumstances of Plaintiffs, and California statutory and common law.” *Id.*

To the contrary, the Plaintiffs’ claims contain virtually identical allegations to those raised by the other cases transferred or awaiting transfer to the fledgling Avandia MDL, including (i) whether Avandia caused or substantially contributed to the development of the risk of heart attack or related conditions; and (ii) whether GSK knew that Avandia caused or substantially contributed to the development of the risk of heart attack or related conditions, and failed to warn consumers, the medical community and the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA). *See e.g.* Pl’s. Complaint, at ¶¶ 34-37, 43, 59-60.

Moreover, all of the cases already transferred to the MDL, as well as those awaiting transfer, are at similar early stages of litigation. The parties and counsel in this case will clearly benefit from the efficiencies inherent in coordinating discovery from the outset on the issues common to all of these lawsuits. During the brief period of time during which this action is stayed pending transfer, Plaintiffs may prepare whatever “unique,” case-specific discovery he believes he needs, and may pursue this discovery once transfer is final. Plaintiffs may complete such discovery even if this case is remanded to state court.

Accordingly, the Plaintiffs will not suffer substantial prejudice if this case is stayed pending MDL transfer. In fact, absent a stay, it is GSK that bears the risk of prejudice. As Judge Henderson of this Court noted in the recent case of *Stempien v. Eli Lilly and Co.*, 2006 WL 1214836 (N.D. Cal. May 4, 2006),



1 Plaintiffs have. . . failed to persuade the Court that the  
 2 potential for delay if this Court issues a stay outweighs. . .  
 3 considerations of judicial economy or the potential hardship  
 4 to Defendants that would result from failing to stay the case. .  
 5 . [I]f this Court were to deny the motion to remand, the MDL  
 6 court may nonetheless revisit the issue upon transfer, thus  
 7 forcing Defendants to relitigate the issue. . . . If, on the other  
 8 hand, this Court were to grant the motion to remand and the  
 9 MDL court ultimately decided that removal was proper,  
 10 Defendants would be prejudiced by being forced to litigate  
 11 this case in state court because remand orders are not  
 12 appealable.

2006 WL 1214836 at \*2.

#### IV.

#### CONCLUSION

10 For the reasons set forth above and in GSK's Memorandum in Support of its  
 11 Motion to Stay, and consistent with the past practices of this Court, GSK respectfully  
 12 requests that this Court grant its motion to stay all proceedings in the action at issue  
 13 pending transfer to the Avandia MDL proceedings that has been established in the  
 14 Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

16 Dated: December 28, 2007

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/S/

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